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RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

[No. 4.]

THE COLUMBIAN STAR,
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to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to
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stance where this is not attended to by
correspondents, the postage will be
charged to them.

REVIEW.

Forewell Letters to a few Friends
in Britain and America, on
returning to Bengal, in 1821,
by WILLIAM WARD, of Seram-
pore.—N. York, 1821. pp. 250.

Concluded.

Towards the close of his book,
Mr. Ward gives some interest-
ing particulars of the Menonist
churches in Holland, to which coun-
try he paid a short visit. The Men-
onites derive their origin, like the
English and American Baptists,
from the Waldenses, and hold many
of the same doctrines, though their
form of church government comes
nearer that of the Congregational-
ists. These churches have certainly
departed, in some points, from the
principles of the Baptists:

"They administer the Lord's supper
three, or four times during the
year. They reject infant baptism, and
returning to commune at the Lord's table with
those who administer the ordinance to chil-
dren, unless re-sprinkled. They train up
catechumens under their ministers, and,
about the age of sixteen, baptize them,
taking from the candidate, before the
minister and elders, an account of his
repentance and faith, and requiring also
some short account from him before the
congregation, on the day of his baptism.
They baptize by pouring or sprinkling,
as Menno is also said to have done, once
in the name of the Father, then in the
name of the Son, and then (again apply-
ing the water) in the name of the Holy
Spirit.—They profess to require also a
consistent conduct; but it appears that
they have little discipline." p. 212.

There is no good reason to be-
lieve, that Menno ever sanctioned
"pouring or sprinkling." On the
contrary, his own words are:—
"After we have searched ever so
diligently, we shall find no other
baptism besides dipping in water,
which is acceptable to God, and
maintained in his word."—"Let
who will oppose, this is the only
mode of baptism that Jesus Christ
instituted, and the apostles taught
and practised."

In Letter XXIV. Mr. Ward
makes some remarks on the "State
of Society of America;" and those
who felt an interest in his proceed-
ings, cannot but wish to know what
he thought of us. His language
on this subject is that of respect and
friendship. He, in common with
most Europeans who visit our coun-
try, has fallen into errors. The
following remarks, for instance, are
rather loosely expressed, and would
certainly convey an impression not
wholly justified by fact:

"The winters in America are long and
severe, and the summers hot. On the
seaboard the variability of the climate
is very great, and pulmonary cases are
very numerous and fatal." p. 222.

He goes on, however, with a strain
of remark, strikingly different in
tone from the notices of many of
our countrymen who have visited
us:

"I was quite amazed at the progress
of society in the United States:—these
towns, these colleges, these courts
of justice, these scientific and benevolent
institutions, the extent of country cul-
tivated, these state governments, this ar-
my, this navy, this powerful general go-
vernment! Why, my dear brother, when
I considered that the other day this whole
continent was forest, the exclusive abode

of half-naked savages and wild beasts,
all this scenery appeared before me ab-
solutely as the effect of enchantment. I
may here give you the impressions made
on my mind in passing through the state
of Connecticut, and of which I made a
memorandum at the time: "That coun-
try must be a happy one, in which the
poor can obtain a respectable education
for their children for nothing; where
each man of good character, without re-
gard to his sect, can become a legislator;
where provisions are exceedingly cheap;
where, except in particular towns, taxes
are few; where there are no tythes, nor the
galled feelings arising from the unwise
elevation of one part of the people, on a
religious account, over the other part;
and where the people (as I had just seen
them in Boston) meet in convention to
amend the constitution of the state, with
the same good humour as men go to the
annual meeting of the Humane Society
in London. I saw several Baptist min-
isters in the above convention, as well as
among the legislators of the state of
Maine."—This may suffice for these sub-
jects.

"Many of the places of worship in
America, among different denominations,
have wooden steeples; which, however,
when painted, look nearly as well as
stone. Amongst the Presbyterians and
Congregationalists, the vestry, or session
house, is a separate, and sometimes a
distant building; the small vestries, as
in England, opening into the chapel,
where the minister can retire, and see
his friends and deacons, are very rare in
the states. The minister goes at once
into the pulpit, and pulls off his great
coat or cloak, and throws it over the side
of the pulpit. In the winter, a pan of
coals in a box is ready for him to set his
feet upon.—The services are conducted
nearly the same as in England; but I
was very sorry to observe, that our cus-
tom of lining out the hymn as sung,
scarcely exists; and that singing in man-
y cases was profanely abandoned to the
choir, as though praise, at any rate,
might be done by proxy; or as though
the Object of Christian worship was par-
tial to such and such tunes, which the
congregation could not acquire. How
any person can blame cathedral worship
as popish, and admire these exhibitions
in the front gallery, I know not." p. 223,
224, 225.

The custom of "lining out the
hymn" is, we believe, more com-
mon than Mr. Ward seems to im-
agine. He is not perhaps aware,
that in many churches, especially
at the East, a large portion of the
congregation have books, which
consequently preclude the neces-
sity for lining. The closing re-
marks, we think, are a little too
severe. Whatever may be said
for or against a choir, we see no
more objection, at least, to "sing-
ing by proxy," than to praying in
the same manner; and, certainly,
all who cannot sing—no inconsider-
able number—must have their de-
votions elevated by the melodious
voices of others. He says:

"The reading of the Holy Scriptures
does not commonly, I regret to say it,
make a part of the services of the sanc-
tuary." p. 235.

We regret, too, that it is not
more common; though it is not,
we believe, generally neglected.

Mr. Ward has one Letter on the
state of the "Episcopal Church"
in America, which contains several
authentic and interesting state-
ments. We wish that he had em-
bodied a compendious summary of
facts, embracing a view of all the
religious denominations in this
country. To his European readers
it would have been a grateful ad-
dition to his book. It strikes us,
at least, as a little singular, and we
suspect that the author's brethren
generally, here and in England,
will not feel less regret, that he
has passed over with so slight a
notice, the numerous and increasing
denomination of Baptists in this
country, and that the little which
he has said bears altogether its ac-
tual significance. His short stay
among us, and the engrossing im-
portance of his objects, probably
precluded him from a sufficient
extent and accuracy of observation,
to collect all the facts in the case;
but almost any one of his Baptist
brethren would with pleasure have
furnished him with statements of
the increase and prospects of the
church, and have re-assured him

on the subject of the purity of her
observances, and the scriptural
propriety and liberality of her
"communion."

One extract more, and we close
our notice of this interesting book,
with the hope that it will be exten-
sively read, and that it may con-
tribute to infuse into many hearts
the ardent zeal which distinguishes
its author.

"I found more places of worship in the
large towns in America than in similar
towns in Britain, and much genuine piety
among the Presbyterians, the Congrega-
tionalists, the evangelical Episcopalians,
the Methodists, and the Baptists; and,
as far as my journey extended, I ob-
served a cheering exhibition of Christian
progress. As in England, all denomina-
tions of real Christians are increasing;
and all are growing better. The reviv-
als in different sections of the Union
are greater than ever. I have made
special inquiry into the nature of these
revivals, and find, that the far greater
portion of those who commence a reli-
gious profession under these impressions,
continue till death to adorn the doctrine
of divine influence.—Christian missions
too, begin to be more and more popular,
and the duty of the church to identify
them, as an integral part of its institu-
tions, begins to be more generally felt
and acknowledged in this highly-favoured
country.—What a cheering sight it
was to see, on the 9th of last month,
coach and wagon loads of missionaries
coming into Princeton, on their way to
the Indians: "The wilderness and the
solitary place shall be glad for them."
And how still more astonishing, that
these Indians should be made willing to
devote to the education of their children
all the dollars paid to them by annual
instalments for lands, by the government
of the United States.

"Blessed be God! the appearances in
all Christian countries indicate, that we
are rapidly passing into a new order of
things. Indeed, all the great events of
our own times seem but the harbingers
of his appearance, who is "the Desire of
all Nations."

THEOLOGICAL.

THE SABBATH.

The following extract from a re-
view of Dr. Milner's Sermons,
in the Christian Observer, may
interest our readers:

He views the notion, that the
record of the institution of the
Sabbath in the book of Genesis was
only an anticipation of its institu-
tion under the Law, as altogether
unfounded.

"There is not a syllable said to
give countenance to it. And I
could just as soon believe that the
world was not created according
to the Bible narrative, or that the
sun did not shine as soon as it was
made, as that the seventh day was
not sanctified for the use of man.
From the moment that there was
a man upon earth, it was the will
of God that a seventh part of his
time should immediately be con-
secrated to his service." p. 57.

The mean selfishness of those
who would add the seventh day to
the other six appointed for labour,
in order to increase their gains, is
strikingly rebuked at p. 62; but
the chief attraction of this dis-
course is in the answer he gives
to the objection, drawn from the
change of the Sabbath, under the
Christian dispensation, from the
seventh to the first day of the week.
He begins by stating it to be clear
that God sanctified the seventh day
immediately after the creation,
and before the Jewish or any other
dispensation had taken place. Man
was then innocent; and though af-
ter his fall he might not employ it
as he ought, yet there can be little
doubt that he would still feel his
obligation to observe it, as resulting
from his relation to his Creator.—
The next mention of the Sabbath
is in Exodus xvi. before the Law was
given. Here, all that can with cer-
tainty be collected on the subject
of this particular day is, that the
Israelites were to gather manna six
days, and make a Sabbath of the
seventh.

"Nothing can be more uncer-
tain, than any opinion which we
may attempt to form, whether the
Israelites, before their bondage in
Egypt, had preserved an uniform
and regular account of the first day
of the week, reckoning from the
creation of the world; or rather,
the thing appears to be extremely

improbable. And in regard to
their keeping such an account dur-
ing their bondage in Egypt, there
is almost positive proof that they
had absolutely lost the weekly
reckoning. Not only the circum-
stances of their bondage, consist-
ing in harsh treatment and in com-
pulsion to labour, but the long ab-
sence of Moses in Midian, and the
want of all religious observances,
exclude the probability of the Sab-
bath being kept among them while
they remained in that idolatrous
country." pp. 66, 67.

The revival of the Sabbath by
Moses, is distinctly stated in Deut.
v. 15. to have been in commemora-
tion of the deliverance from Egypt.
The ancient Sabbath could scarce-
ly have been kept during the cap-
tivity; and thus the precise num-
ber of days and weeks since the
creation, must have been lost, al-
though the proportion which the
resting ought to bear to the work-
ing days would be known and
remembered. Moses, therefore,
when he restored the long-forgot-
ten day of rest, appears to have re-
ckoned from the day of the deliver-
ance from Egypt. The terms of
the Fourth Commandment itself,
our author argues, harmonize with
this view of the subject.

"The Jews could never have
determined from the Fourth Com-
mandment, on what day their first
Sabbath was to be kept. It says,
'six days shalt thou labour, and on
the seventh thou shalt rest;' which
implies no more than that, after six
days' labour the seventh was to be
a day of rest, and to be kept holy.
Therefore, I maintain, that in the
sense of the Fourth Command-
ment, the Christian Sabbath is as
much the seventh day as the Jew-
ish Sabbath was the seventh day.
It is kept after six days' labour, as
that was; and it is the seventh day,
reckoning from the beginning of
our first working day, as well as
their Sabbath was the seventh day,
reckoning from the beginning of
their first working day.

"Moreover, the reason given in
the Fourth Commandment, why
there should be six working days
and then a resting day, is a reason
which remains in full force under
the Christian dispensation—namely,
because God himself set the
example of working six days in the
creation of the world, and then
resting on the seventh day. It is
the proportion of our time—namely,
one part out of seven—dedicated
to rest and to sacred purposes,
in which the essence of the com-
mandment consists: the day when
we begin to compute, abstractedly
considered, is of very little conse-
quence. There may, indeed, be
circumstances sufficient for the
determination of the commence-
ment of the Sabbath day; nor can
anything be conceived more satis-
factory than the account I have
just given, of the commencement
of the Jewish Sabbath, at its reviv-
al, on account of the passage of
the Israelites through the Red Sea.
They adhered to the divine origi-
nal institution of six days of labour
and one of rest; and on their first
day of rest they commenced their
deliverance from slavery. The
real day being lost, in all probab-
ility, it must then have undergone
a change. The shadow was of no
moment when the substance was
preserved.

"The very same things may be
said of the Christian Sabbath: the
real day of the week, reckoning
from the creation, had long been
utterly unknown, and was proba-
bly irretrievably lost; and it was
changed again, for reasons worthy
of being engraved on the heart of
every grateful rejoicing Christian,
—namely, the resurrection of our
Lord from the dead,—his victory
over death and sin, and his rising
again for our justification. But
never forget, that no change what-
ever was made in the principle on
which the original commandment
rested; which commandment, by
its appointment, was divine, sub-
stantial, reasonable, and important
in its very essence, and evidently
founded on the relation in which
man, as a dependent creature,
stood to his Maker and Benefactor
from the first moment of his exist-
ence." pp. 68—71.

SACRED CRITICISM.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

The following are a few passages
of the Scriptures, proposed in a
more literal translation than that
of the established version:

2 Cor. iii. 5, 6.—The beauty, the
force, the perspicuity, of St. Paul's
writings, depend, very frequently,
on the repetition of the same word
in different shapes; and this repe-
tition our translators have appar-
ently, in many cases, not attended
to—as they have rendered differ-
ent forms of the same word by
different words. Thus in this
passage, *καθαίρων, καθαίρων, καθαίρων*,
they have construed "sufficient,"
"sufficiency," "MADE ABLE." The
word *sufficient* has, I think, no
verb in the language; perhaps,
therefore, *fit* would better have
suited this passage. "Not that
we are fit of ourselves to think any
thing as of ourselves; but our fit-
ness is of God, who also hath fitted
us [for] ministers of the New Testa-
ment."

2 Cor. iii. 13—18, and iv. 3.—
The Apostle's reasoning seems to
be this: "We use great plainness
of speech; not like Moses, who,
as he veiled his face, did in like
manner throw the veil of type and
allegory over his dispensation, so
that the Israelites could not look to
the end and accomplishment and
meaning thereof: nay, and also,
(*ἀλλὰ, iii. 14.*) besides this veil,
there was a darkness over their
own hearts; and that veil of dark-
ness remains to this day. But we
all with unveiled face (*ἀνακατα-
λυμένη*) beholding, &c. iii. 18.
But if even our Gospel (iv. 3.)
be veiled, the veil is on those who
are lost"—(*ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις ἐστὶ
κατακαλυμμένη*)—that is, "the veil is
one, not answering to the types
and darkness of the Mosaic dis-
pensation, but to the darkness over
the hearts of the Jews: our Gospel
is plain and bright, but the natural
heart is blind."

2 Cor. v. 15.—*ἀπέθανον, ἀπέθανον*,
"died, were dead." Surely this
alteration of the tense entirely over-
throws the Apostle's reasoning.—
How does one person's dying for
another, prove that other to be
dead? Rather: "We thus judge,
that if one died for all, then did all
die;" die in him; that is, if Christ
suffered the punishment of death
for us, then have we, his faithful
followers, nothing to do with pun-
ishment; we have already under-
gone it in his person. And well
may "the love of Christ constrain"
one who "thus judges."

Romans xv. 8, 9.—Are not the
two accusatives, *τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἰσραήλ*,
transposed by our translators?—
Should not the former come be-
fore the verb, and the latter after?
and is not the opposition of the
Apostle between the *truth* and the
mercy of God? "I say, that Jesus
Christ was a minister of the cir-
cumcision for the *truth* of God,
to confirm the promises unto the
fathers; but that the Gentiles for
[mere] mercy God has glorified;"
that is, (as it is at verse 7,) has re-
ceived them, together with the
Jews, "into the glory of God."—
The construction certainly, and,
I think, the sense also, is thus
made more correct.

1 Cor. v. 12, 13.—Should not
the note of interrogation be re-
moved from the end of the twelfth
verse to the middle of the thirteenth
verse? and the meaning will then more
perspicuously be: "Is not your
province, and therefore mine when
I am giving you directions, limited
to believers?" A. G. *

LITERARY.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We extract the annexed com-
pliment to American literature,
from a new production of the ce-
lebrated Dugald Stewart of Edin-
burgh. It forms a note to the se-
cond part of his first dissertation,
exhibiting a general view of the
progress of metaphysical, ethical,
and political philosophy, since the

revival of letters in Europe.' This
dissertation is prefixed to the new
Supplement to the Edinburgh En-
cyclopedia, of which the fifth vo-
lume, containing the second part,
has just been received in Philadel-
phia. The favourable opinion of
a man so illustrious and exalted in
the world of letters, is to be valued.
But it is evident, from the strain
of his remarks, that he is but im-
perfectly acquainted with the real
state of literature in the United
States. We do not see why an ac-
quaintance with the philological
researches of the Germans was not
to be expected in these States for
many years to come!—

"While this Dissertation was
in the press, I received a new
American publication, entitled—
'Transactions of the Historical and
Literary Committee of the Ameri-
can Philosophical Society, held at
Philadelphia, for promoting useful
knowledge. Vol. I. Philad. 1819.'
—From an advertisement prefixed
to this volume, it appears that, at a
meeting of this learned body in
1815, it was resolved, 'that a new
committee be added to those already
established, to be denominated the
Committee of History, Moral
Science, and General Literature.'
It was with great pleasure I ob-
served that one of the first objects
to which the committee has direct-
ed its attention, is to investigate and
ascertain, as much as possible, the
structure and grammatical forms
of the languages of the aboriginal
nations of America. The report of
the corresponding secretary, (Mr.
Duponceau,) dated January, 1819,
with respect to the progress then
made in this investigation, is highly
curious and interesting, and dis-
plays not only enlarged and philo-
sophical views, but an intimate ac-
quaintance with the philological
researches of Adelung, Vater,
Humboldt, and other German
scholars. All this evinces an en-
lightened curiosity, and an extent
of literary information which could
scarcely have been expected in
these rising states, for many years
to come.

"The rapid progress which the
Americans have lately made in the
art of writing, has been remarked
by various critics; and it is cer-
tainly a very important fact in the
history of their literature. Their
state papers were, indeed, always
distinguished by a strain of animat-
ed and vigorous eloquence; but
as most of them were composed
on the spur of the occasion, their
authors had little time to bestow
on the niceties, or even upon the
purity, of diction. An attention to
these is the slow offspring of learn-
ed leisure, and of the diligent study
of the best models. This, I
presume, was Gray's meaning,
when he said, that 'good writing
not only required great parts, but
the very best of those parts:—a
maxim which, if true, would point
out the state of the public taste
with regard to style, as the surest
test among any people, of the ge-
neral improvement their intellec-
tual powers have received; and
which, when applied to our trans-
atlantic brethren, would justify
sanguine expectations of the at-
tainments of the rising genera-
tion."

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

We have been credibly inform-
ed that the Editor of the Port Fo-
lio intends resuming the monthly
form of that publication. It is to
be embellished with numerous en-
gravings by the first artists; among
others, 'splendid illustrations' of
one of the Waverley novels, by
Kearney; Portraits of the Presi-
dents engraved on steel by Murray,
&c. &c. Should this publication
be properly conducted, and edited
with becoming zeal and spirit, we
hope it may meet with all possible
public encouragement.—If, on the
contrary, it progresses with supine-
ness and apathy,—receiving more
embellishment from the graver
than the pen,—the sooner public
favour is withdrawn, the better for
our literary credit. A Philadel-
phia paper, in a paragraph on this

ing observa-
of the discon-
L'rary Gazette,
y American magazine
Philadelphia, and we
receive an encourage-
ment: ate to the liberal ex-
ertions by which it is supported. We
are sorry, however, to learn that,
owing to the indifference with
which our literary productions are
regarded, the proprietors are but
poorly rewarded; while works of
English origin, and far inferior val-
ue, are warmly cherished."

It is really galling to our feelings
as Americans, to see the extent to
which the re-publication of Euro-
pean Magazines is carried. The
fault lies somewhere!—and let us
candidly tell where:—It lies in the
indifference with which our literary
periodical publications are con-
ducted. The public look forward
with expectation for a mental re-
past, and are disappointed; they
turn with indifference from the
spiritless pages, and seek that grati-
fication in foreign, which they find
unattainable in domestic works.—
Possessed of the advantages which
the city Library and Athenaeum
afford, combined with the literary
talent centered in the place, the
editor can scarce fail in rendering
the Port Folio a useful and enter-
taining publication.

* From this remark, though just in the
main, too least, of the periodical
journals of the country may plead an exemp-
tion, viz.—the North American Review,
published at Boston; and Professor
Silliman's Journal of Science, published
at New-Haven. These works have re-
ceived high commendation in Europe,
and we hope are becoming better known
and more valued at home.—STAR.

A Poem on Vaccination has
been published by a Mr. Poyson;
and a work from the Spanish called
Lugubrious Nights, contrasted
with which, it is said, Young's
Night Thoughts are merry tales!

The new volume of Horace
Walpole's Remains is expected to
appear in January.

The Life of the celebrated Dr.
Bentley is expected next spring
from the pen of Professor Monk.
From the intimate connexion be-
tween this great scholar and the
University of Cambridge, for up-
wards of forty years, his biogra-
phy must unfold much that is
interesting in the literary history
of England, during that period.

Barry Cornwall's new poem is
entitled "The Deluge," and re-
lates that event as described by
classic authors.

Lord Byron, it is stated, has
written his own Life, and present-
ed it, as a proof of his friendship,
to Moore, the poet. The latter,
it is added, has sold the copy for
2000 guineas.

It is said to be in the contem-
plation of the most eminent en-
gravers in London, to publish an
octavo edition of "Rapun's His-
tory of England," embellished in a
style superior to any history that
has yet appeared.

Selleck Osborne, an American
poet, who has given several proofs
of possessing considerable poetic
talent, proposes to publish, in
Philadelphia, a volume of fugitive
poems. He solicits the aid of his
friends, in transmitting to him, at
Wilmington, Del. pieces publish-
ed in various newspapers, of
which he has retained no copy;
excluding, however, every thing
of a political nature, or published
within five years.

The third volume of the "Pi-
rate," a new novel by the author
of Waverley, was received in Phi-
ladelphia a few days since, and
reprinted in the course of a single
day, excepting twelve pages, which
had not arrived from England.
This is a rare instance of despatch,
and affords a proof of the popu-
larity of this astonishing writer, and
of the extent and avidity of the
reading public in this country.

MISSIONARY.

FOREIGN.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

To the interesting islands in the
Pacific Ocean the eye of the Chris-
tian is turned with peculiar plea-
sure, as well on account of the
mighty change in religious feeling
there exhibited, as because the ac-
tual state and favourable disposition
of the natives, afford every reason
to expect complete success in re-
claiming them to civilization, and
leading many of them to the Lamb
God. It is probably recollected by
our readers, that idolatry was man-
ny years ago abolished in the So-
ciety Islands; and that Pomare, the
sovereign, having sent his idols to
England, devoted himself with zeal
to the advancement of religion in
his dominions. His example has
been followed by most of the chiefs,
and a large majority of the people

in these and the neighbouring is-
lands. A zealous band of Mission-
aries are labouring among them,
assisted by many natives. The is-
lands now present the aspect of
Christian communities. The Sab-
bath is sacredly observed, and pub-
lic worship is attended at more
than a hundred places. A printing
office has been established at Ota-
heite, or Tahitee, as it is called,
and a spelling book and some parts
of the Testament, have been print-
ed in the language of the islands.
The natives have learned very ge-
nerally to read. A Missionary So-
ciety has been formed among them,
of which Pomare is President.

The latest intelligence from these
islands is dated the 28th of April
last. At that time, a new station
was about being formed at Ravi-
vai, about 400 miles south-east of
Tahitee, an island, of which Pomare
having been instrumental in estab-
lishing peace, was solicited to as-
sume the sovereignty. Here, it is
stated, all but about 25 have adopt-
ed the Christian religion, and these
have renounced idolatry. A new
station was also about to be estab-
lished at Ruratu, at the earnest re-
quest of the chief of the island, who
has promised to send his idols to
England. The following are ex-
tracts from the London Missionary
Chronicle, on the concerns of this
Mission:

TAHITIE.

Mutavai.—Mr. Nott writes that
he had baptized, since the preced-
ing August, forty-five adults and
many children; and that one hun-
dred and fifty are under instruction
as candidates for baptism. The
Gospel of St. John had been printed,
and is in the hands of the people.

Burder's Point.—Since Messrs.
Darling and Platt have settled at
this place, they have baptized up-
wards of three hundred adults, and
about two hundred children. There
are three schools—one for adults,
in which there are about an hun-
dred and eighty; in the children's
school, two hundred and thirty;
and in another part of the district,
about eighty, chiefly adults. The
work of the Lord appears to pros-
per, and some progress is made in
civilization; as appears in cultiva-
tion, building, and clothing. A
large place of worship has been
built in the English style, at which
the people laboured willingly.

EMPO—HUAHEINE—RAIETEA.

Interesting accounts have been
received concerning the state of
the missions at Empeo, Huahine,
and Raietee—their annual mis-
sionary meetings in the month of
May; and, which is peculiarly
pleasing and important, informa-
tion that the Lord appears to be
raising up, in the churches which
have been formed, pious men en-
dowed with promising gifts for the
work of the ministry, and who will
probably become missionaries in
other islands.

Captain Grimes has brought
home in the Hope, a considerable
quantity of Cocoa-nut oil—the
contribution of the Auxiliary Mis-
sionary Society, composed of the
converted natives of Tahitee, &c.—
in aid of the funds of the parent
society.

The native females at the several
missionary stations have adopt-
ed the use of clothing, after the ex-
ample of the missionaries.

BAPTIST MISSION IN JAMAICA.

The accounts received from our
friend Mr. Coulart present many
gratifying proofs that the gospel
is known and felt, in its sanctifying
power and influence among the
degraded population to whom it is
his principal employ to declare it.
Some striking instances of this
kind will be found in the Report.
We subjoin two or three others of
a similar description.

Under the date of Sept. 16th,
Mr. C. writes:—If God spare me
until next Lord's-day, I expect to
baptize eighty persons. Of these,
we have good reason to hope well,
though some, after the strictest
examination, deceive us. I think
I do not exaggerate when I say,
these have been selected from
twice that number, who have, even
with tears and prayers, entreated
us to receive them. I often feel it
painful indeed to refuse them im-
mediate admission; but we wish
to obtain the consent of their own-
ers, and to have as extensive a
knowledge of their character as
possible, before we receive them.
Some of them weep when they are
told to stop a little longer; and
say—"Massa, suppose dead take
me, how me die, wen me know
dis my duty, an me no do it?"—
I can only say, I wish them to know
that it is their duty, and then I shall
not object."

ENGLISH BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The friends of this institution
have abundant reason to bless God

for that degree of success which
evidently attends the labours of
their agents; and also for the li-
beral contributions which have
been received for their support.

Whilst the committee are thank-
ful that this important cause ap-
pears to "increase in favour both
with God and man," they earnest-
ly entreat that "prayer may be
made without ceasing, by the
church," that the influence of the
Holy Spirit may still more abun-
dantly accompany the preaching
of the gospel in every place; and
the means of grace be speedily
provided for all the dark places of
the earth. The expenditure of
this Society is several hundred
pounds beyond its stated income,
and there are still many applica-
tions to the committee, both from
places that are in great want of as-
sistance, and from preachers who
are desirous of being employed,
which cannot prudently be com-
plied with for want of larger re-
sources.

FROM THE MIDDLEBURY [VT.] STANDARD.
Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Fisk,
one of the American Missionaries to
Jerusalem, to a gentleman in this vil-
lage, dated

"Smyrna, Sept. 16, 1821.

"I sometimes find it useful to
institute in my own mind, a com-
parison between the Institutions
and people of this country and of
America. I can scarcely fancy
myself in the same world or among
the same race of beings. Think
of a government in which every
office is sold to the highest bidder,
and in which a criminal may almost
uniformly obtain his freedom by
the payment of money. Think of
schools in most of which the only
thing taught, is to pronounce the
words of a language which neither
teacher nor pupils understand.—
Think of places of public worship
in which nearly all the exercises
are performed in an unknown
tongue. Think of one half the
females in the country prohibited
from going out without concealing
their faces! while both the laws
and the religion of the country al-
low polygamy and concubinage.
Think of a country in which scarce
one woman in a hundred can read,
and where perhaps not half the
men are more fortunate. Think
of a country in which the governor
has liberty to behead seven men a
day, without assigning any reason
whatever for so doing; where a
criminal is condemned without
trial, and I had almost said without
trial and witnesses, and after being
condemned, is immediately be-
headed, strangled, or hung, at the
first convenient place in the street,
and left hanging two or three days.
Think of a country in which, in
case of public disturbance, one half
the community can murder whom-
soever they please of the other half
with impunity. Think of a coun-
try in which an armed man will
meet a peaceable unoffending citi-
zen in the street of a populous city
at mid-day, and shoot him dead on
the spot, then sit down quietly and
smoke his pipe in sight of the
corpse, while even the guards of
the city are passing by. Think
of a country in which the name of
Christianity exists but only as a
name for that superstition and idol-
atry which belong to Paganism;
and in which the delusions of the
false prophet exist with all their
impurities and all their abominations.
—Such a country, or rather
much worse than even this de-
scription, is Turkey. How differ-
ent from that country in which
it is your happiness to live, and in
which it was my happiness to com-
mence my existence! Americans
are generally proud of those privi-
leges which distinguish them from
other nations. Would to God
they were all equally zealous to
improve, as they ought, those privi-
leges. I think a short residence
in this country, would prepare an
American to appreciate more just-
ly the privileges enjoyed in his
native land. It seems to me, as
though, if I were permitted to live
in America again, every privilege
would be doubly valuable.

Just before closing this letter,
I heard a pistol fired at the door
of the house in which I live. On
inquiry, I learned that a Turk had
shot a Greek. I went to the win-
dow, and saw the blood on the stones
a few feet from the door, at which
I had entered not ten minutes be-
fore. The Greek expired soon
after. Such events happen almost
daily, since the revolt of the
Greeks, in other parts of the em-
pire; and scarcely any notice is
taken of them by the authorities
of the towns.

AWAKENING AMONG THE JEWS.

From the Correspondence of the
London Jews Society.

The following letter was addressed
to Mr. Elsner, by Mr. H. Gortz,
at Konrau, Dec. 11, 1820.

"Of the Hebrew New Testa-
ment I have only four copies left.
The rest, with the other small pub-
lications, were immediately dispo-
sed of, when the Jews had been in-

formed of the arrival of Hebrew
books. On the first of July, seven
Jews met in my house. They asked
all of them for Hebrew books,
especially the Prophets. I asked
them whether any of them could
read and understand Hebrew?—
They all answered in the affirma-
tive. And when I had shown them
the 53d of Isaiah, and some other
passages, I found that they not only
could read but also understand
them, as they explained them with-
out difficulty in the German lan-
guage. While one of them read
it aloud, the others listened with
great attention. After a while, one
of them took from his pocket the
Hebrew New Testament, which he
already possessed, and said:—
"It is curious, that the prophets
have so clearly foretold the facts
related in the New Testament of
Jesus!" and he added, "I, for one,
must confess, that when I read the
Prophecies, and then the New Tes-
tament, nothing can be more clear
than that Jesus is the true and real
Messiah." The other Jews look-
ed upon the Christians who were
present with an eye of veneration,
and then exclaimed:—"But what
shall we do? we cannot help being
Jews." I replied, "So you are
now; but whenever you begin to
believe in Jesus, and to receive him
as your Redeemer, you cease to be
Jews, and enter into the Christian
church. I advised them to pray to
God, that he would give them a
true spirit of repentance for their
sins, and enlightened understand-
ings to read the Scripture which
testifies of Jesus; then he would
reveal himself to them." They
were much surprised and affected.
I then showed them some small
publications, and they now all sur-
rounded me closely, and began ear-
nently to ask:—Pray give one to me,
one to me also! And they had
scarcely received them before they
began to read them; and with the
Tracts in their hands, and reading,
they left my house, after having
expressed their cordial gratitude.
These Jews were from ————
about ten German (fifty English)
miles from here.

"On the fifth of July, two Jews
came to me from ————, seven
German (thirty-five English) miles
from here, to tell me that they had
heard from other Jews, that I had
Hebrew books to sell, which they
wished to see. I showed them the
New Testament; after having
looked into it, they said:—"That
we have already;" and opening a
bag, they took out a copy of it,
whose outward appearance showed
that it had not laid there idle, but had
been frequently read. They now
asked for the prophets; and were
much rejoiced when I presented
a copy to them. Upon their ques-
tion as to the price, I replied, they
might pay for the book according
to the value in which they held it.
They said:—"The value is high,
for it is an important book, but we
are poor; yet we will not have it
for nothing;" and paid sixteen gros-
schen (one crown and a half) for it.
I now asked them:—What is the
state of your nation? Is there
among your people an earnest de-
sire for the redemption of Israel,
or are you all in a state of indiffer-
ence about it? They replied:—
"No; we are not indifferent; there
is a great emotion in our town also.
The New Testament is read in man-
ny families, and a doubt begins to
become more and more prevailing,
whether Jesus of Nazareth is not
the Messiah; and many, who are
convinced of it, are only kept back
by the fear of men, from openly
coming forward. But we really
believe that, if our rabbins were
convinced of the truth of the New
Testament, and would confess
Jesus to be the Messiah, of one
hundred Jewish families who live
in the town, not ten would remain
Jews: all would gladly receive
Jesus."

They appeared to be very con-
cerned, that their rabbins were so
hostile, and that they dared not
open their minds to them. "We
do not know (added they) what
will happen. A general apprehen-
sion has gone abroad of something
new; and there is none who will
tell us what it is. Our learned men
tell us, the time cannot be distant
when the Jews shall be relieved.
But what way?—that is a question
to which they have no answer."—
I advised them to pray to God for
the light of saving truth. And so,
they went away."

DOMESTIC.

BAPTIST INDIAN MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr.
Roberts to the Cor. Sec. dated May
Towns, Dec. 12, 1821.

DEAR BROTHER,
In a note to you, I mentioned
that Mr. Posey met us at Knox-
ville. This was a happy circum-
stance for us, the road being very
intricate, and in many places
scarcely perceptible, which rendered
it very difficult for strangers
to find. From Knoxville to this
place is called 90 miles, and the
whole distance is almost a waste
howling wilderness. It was with

great difficulty that we obtained
a little food for ourselves and
horses. We had to lie out two
nights, and many of us had to
sleep in the open air, when the
weather was extremely cold; yet
none of us suffered the least inju-
ry. "We laid ourselves down and
slept, and awaked; for the Lord
sustained us." The mountains that
we had to ascend and descend are
indescribable. If you had seen us
climbing the Tillico, or the Uni-
quay mountains, the nerves of your
heart would have trembled for us.
At the foot of the mountain, we
placed every person at his post.
The women went before, carrying
and conducting the little children.
The men and boys were distributed
to the different wagons; then all
laboured as for life to help the
horses, and keep up the wagons,
for the least blunder would have
been fatal.

When we came to the neigh-
bourhood of this place, the Chero-
kees were flocking to the road to
see us, and some of them shaking
hands in the most affable manner,
saying, "Oase sanila!"

This is a pleasant spot on the
north side of a narrow valley,
through which the beautiful river
Hywassee runs in a south westerly
course. The river is about the
size of the Schuylkill. On the
north side of the river is a bot-
tom, containing about 100 acres,
belonging to the establishment.
The land is good, but needs much
improvement. There are several
buildings on the premises, but
none finished. There are two
school-houses, one log, and the
other a frame, that has not as yet
been enclosed. The log one is
occupied, at present, both for the
school, and an eating house for the
scholars. There are two small
cabins near the school, about 18
by 14, and perhaps 8 or 9 feet high.
One of these is used as a kitchen,
and the other as a parlour or bed
room. These two cabins contain
at night eleven white persons, and
thirteen Cherokees. Though they
are so much crowded, yet there is
not the least apprehension of win-
dow breaking. There are none,
except the holes between the logs,
and the rough staves with which
they are covered. In fact there
was but one window on the whole
establishment three weeks ago,
and that was on the front of the
school-house, to give light to about
forty children or upwards. This,
at present, is remedied. I live in
a hut, the dimensions of which
are about 14 by 12; and 7 feet to
the roof. This is inhabited by 10
persons. The door fronts the south,
and the beautiful little valley; the
prospect is delightful. On the
north I cut a window, 20 inches by
10; and put in two squares of glass,
by the light of which I now write.

The improvement is so much ad-
mired in our town, that two more
are made by the brethren, and I
doubt not but in a short time every
hut will be adorned with a small
window.

The mills are built five miles
from the station, on a fine stream.
The saw cuts well. The grist mill
is of the simplest kind. One tub
wheel and the stones are all be-
longing to it. The mill-house is
not yet built. We hope to have it
up before spring. This little mill
performs well; and has already a
good run of custom, which will be
of great benefit to the institution.

It is out of the question to look
for any wheat flour in this place.
We cannot obtain it without going
90 miles, and there it costs from
eight to nine dollars, and less than
six horses and two men cannot
bring four barrels. Flour is here
like the water brought to David
from the well of Bethlehem.

The Cherokees appear very
friendly; and some of them come
to meeting, and listen with atten-
tion. But the misfortune is they
do not understand English, and we
have no good interpreter. The In-
dians themselves complain on this
account, and say they would be
very glad that some of us would
learn the Cherokee, and preach the
gospel in their own language. I
am fully persuaded that without
this no essential good will be ac-
complished for a long time.

There are two young men at
school who know both languages
pretty well. I think to write a
short plain discourse, and get one
of the young men to translate it,
and I will write it down in Chero-
kee, and read the Cherokee of it
before the other, and let him give
the sense in English. By this
means I shall find out whether it
will be understood, and whether
the sentiment is expressed.

I have just come home from a
very pleasing meeting. We have
been at the school-house, forming
a Sunday school society. In less
than an hour 73 subscribed the
constitution; but what gladdened
our hearts most of all was, to wit-
ness the zeal of the Cherokees.
No less than 38 Indians became
members of the society. Yes, they
did it so heartily, their conduct
might put many who would be
called Christians to the blush. I
hope that a day of grace will soon
dawn on this land of darkness.

I am going to-morrow to the
state of Georgia, to dispose
some of the horses, and get
goods from Augusta. Brother
Jones will send you the Constitu-
tion, as soon as he can have time
to transcribe it. Will you be
good as to unite us to the Sunday
School Union, and endeavor to
get as many books for us as you
can. The subscription this year
amounted to 24 dollars. Dear
brother, try the Bible Society of
Philadelphia for Testaments and
Bibles. I will send to New York
as soon as I can, hoping the Amer-
ican Bible Society will hear of our
and bless these poor Cherokees
with the word of life. Fifty
wanted immediately.

The Cherokee children learn
fast as any children I ever saw.
They are kind, obedient, and in-
trouous. If any of us were so
hearted as to ask one of the schol-
ars to go for us two or three miles
with his bare feet through the
snow, he would start without hesi-
tation.

It pains my heart to see the
children without shoes or stock-
ings; yes, many of them have
nothing to put on but a thin shirt
or tow trowsers. I do sincerely
trust that the good people in Phila-
delphia will send us some cloth-
ing and blankets; for the children
do not sleep in these cold build-
ings for the want of bed clothes.

I would here just mention, that
a member of the National Com-
mission is a scholar with us. He is
thirty years of age, and has a fami-
ly but such is his thirst for knowl-
edge, that he is determined to
pursue after it for seven years,
rather than fail in his undertaking.
He is now gone to Newtown, the
seat of government, to meet the
council.

I will just mention here, that
we are curtailing the expenses of
the station in every possible way.
Most of the hirelings are discharg-
ed; yet it is necessary to employ
carpenter or two, to finish the
mill and school-house. Brother Da-
son is going away. Brother Posey
has agreed to be on the same for
ling as myself and the other breth-
ren, viz. to take \$70 a year, and
find all our small stores from our
allowance.

Last night we sat around the
council fire for several hours. The
brethren agreed that I should per-
petrate the internal concerns of
that brother Posey should im-
prove, and collect children, and visit
different parts of the nation to
establish local schools, &c. Bro-
ther Jones is to take charge of the
boys' school, and sister Elizabeth
Jones of the girls'. Brother John
Farrier is to be farmer, and bro-
ther Cleaver to work in the shop,
and see that nothing be wasted in
the school department. The boys
and girls are to assist all.

[In another letter, Mr. Roberts
states, that the school is increas-
ing very fast, and now consists of fifty
four children, whose mental pro-
gress appear to be in no respect in-
ferior to those of the whites. The
are taught to use, not only books,
pencil, and pens, but the instru-
ments of husbandry.]

RELIGIOUS.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

FROM THE WILMINGTON (DELAWARE)
CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.

Various exaggerated accounts
relative to the good work of grace
which seems to have commenced
in the Presbyterian church in this
place, having gone abroad, we
deem it proper to give our readers
a short account of it in this im-
portant stage. This church having
experienced some years ago a con-
siderably refreshing season, has
continued to feel the good effects
ever since, until within about six
months, since when the Lord has
so far withdrawn his smiles, that
the number who came to be
solemn feasts had rather dimin-
ished than increased.—Still the
children of God were much engaged,
and determined to "trust in the
Lord, and stay on the God of the
salvation." The Pastor had been
giving a course of pastoral visit-
ation in which he had progressed to
considerable extent; pressing on
Christians the necessity of more
engagedness, and on sinners the
need to turn to the Lord; not with-
out prospects of success—the church
continued to pray and wrestle with
God, determining with Jacob, that
they would not let the Angel of the
Covenant go, until he "blessed
them" with a revival—appeal-
ances were favourable and un-
favourable alternately—now hope
predominated; then despair.

short, it was a dark season in the
church.—In this state it was, when
a young student from Princeton
having been specially invited
came amongst us, about two weeks
since—he, with the Pastor, ad-
vised that the church should give
themselves to special prayer and
supplication for a season—dividing
themselves into couples, and visit-
ing families, pressing upon old and
young the necessity of immediate
giving themselves away to God.

was attended to partially.
ayer meetings were held almo-
st every evening, besides sever-
al Sabbath; these were always
well attended, sometimes to the
degree that after filling the aisle
with sirs, windows, &c. many persons
could not get inside the house,
and went away—at such times, the
exhortations of Mr. L. were exceed-
ingly pointed, partaking very
much of the character of our
old fathers, "Ye generation of vipers,
ye hath warned ye to escape the
damnation of hell?"—sinners be-
came dreadfully alarmed; sin-
ners were much stirred up, and there
was soon the appearance of a re-
vival amongst us—many attend-
ings, who had been strangers
a place of worship for years.
There were seen anxiously pressing
and inquiring what they should
do.—The greatest solemnity at-
tended the meetings, and it was
dealt to induce the people to
leave them when the services were
over; and when they went it was
with great apparent regret.

On Wednesday evening last, a
meeting was held for conversing
with those under awakenings, at
which upwards of sixty of this de-
scription were present!—about
a third of whom professed to be
giving in hope—the remainder
were anxiously seeking.
There is also a hopeful prospe-
ct of a refreshing season in New-
castle.

We shall continue to record
the progress of this good work,
and hope to continue, with a hope
that the churches all around who
thereof may glorify God in
behalf, and take encouragement
on their own. Gladly would
fill our columns with such good
news from every corner of the
church.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FROM SILES' REGISTER.
Paris.—The budget for 1822
shows that the finances of France
are in the most prosperous con-
dition. How great are the resources
of this country, from the encour-
agement afforded to national in-
dustry! The taxes are paid—more
plenty, the public debt is dim-
inishing, though public works
are not neglected. But the funds
have lately declined from political
causes.

Spain.—The general prospect
things in this kingdom is of a
tranquil character that the
counts heretofore received could
be led us to hope for. The king
gave the address of the cor-
on the 21st of December, re-
sisting a change of ministry
which the disorders which pre-
vailed in Spain—urges that the state
of the nation requires a vigorous
ministry, capable of inspiring love
and confidence—and concludes
by expressing a confident hope
in his majesty will adopt the
measures which the situation of
the kingdom so imperiously de-
mands. The king made the fol-
lowing laconic answer:—"I re-
ceive your message: it is very im-
portant: I shall take it into con-
sideration." It is thought that he
will submit the message to his
council of state.

Italy.—It is reported that the
army in Naples is to be re-
duced to 25,000. The troops
the capital were lately reviewed
by the king! The bishop of Aver-
ro was shot dead, in broad day-
light, by a young man said to have
been of the Carbonari.

Germany.—S. Rothschild, the
late Jew banker, has been bap-
tized at Vienna—prince d'Esters-
stood godfather for him.
From Vienna, it is stated that
foreigners employed in the Aus-
trian states, as preceptors or teach-
ers, have, without distinction, re-
ceived orders to quit them. It is
stated, that the education of youth,
either public or private, is to be
confined to the Jesuits, or the
Redemptionists, who are of the
affiliation of that order.

Denmark.—Letters from the
north of Europe speak of a com-
munication made by a great north-
ern power to the courts of Copen-
hagen and Stockholm, having for
object to form a maritime con-
federation of the three powers.

Russia.—The report is repeated
that the Russian army has passed
the Pruth. We have not yet any
certain—but no doubt is en-
tained of the design of Alexan-
der to possess himself of Turkey.
The event of an attack, one of
the most extensive massacres ever
known, may be expected—the
Russians will destroy all the Chris-
tians in their power, and the Chris-
tians will retaliate on the Turks.

Turkey.—That all Candia, ex-
cept a few fortresses, is possess-
ed by the Greeks is confirmed.
The pacha of Salonica has
been beaten for the fifth time
by the town of Cassandria. It
was a most furious battle fought
on the 26th Sept. The pacha, af-
losing 7,000 men, was glad to
give himself away to God.

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disposal of...
and get on...
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Constitution...
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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FROM STILES' REGISTER.
France.—The budget for 1822 shows that the finances of France are in the most prosperous condition. How great are the resources of this country, from the encouragement afforded to national industry! The taxes are paid—more is plenty, the public debt is diminishing, though public works are not neglected. But the funds are lately declined from political causes.
Spain.—The general prospect of things in this kingdom is of a more tranquil character than the counts heretofore received could lead us to hope for. The King received the address of the cortes on the 21st of December, requesting a change of ministry. recites the disorders which prevail in Spain—urges that the state of the nation requires a vigorous ministry, capable of inspiring confidence and concluding expressing a confident hope, that his majesty will adopt the measures which the situation of the kingdom so imperiously demands. The king made the following laconic answer:—"I receive your message: it is very important: I shall take it into consideration." It is thought that he will submit the message to his council of state.
Italy.—It is reported that the Austrian army in Naples is to be reduced to 25,000. The troops the capital were lately reviewed the king! The bishop of Avignon was shot dead, in broad daylight, by a young man said to have been of the Carbonari.
Germany.—S. Rothschild, the great Jew banker, has been baptised at Vienna—prince d'Esters stood godfather for him. From Vienna, it is stated that foreigners employed in the Austro states, as preceptors or teachers, have, without distinction, received orders to quit them. It is added, that the education of youth, whether public or private, is to be exclusively confined to the Jesuits, the Redemptorists, who are a confirmation of that order.
Denmark.—Letters from the north of Europe speak of a communication made by a great northern power to the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm, having for object to form a maritime confederation of the three powers.
Russia.—The report is repeated that the Russian army has passed the Pruth. We have not yet any certain—but no doubt is entertained of the design of Alexander to possess himself of Turkey. The event of an attack, one of the most extensive massacres ever known, may be expected—the Turks will destroy all the Christians in their power, and the Christians will retaliate on the Turks.
Turkey.—That all Candia, except a few fortresses, is possessed by the Greeks is confirmed. The pachas of Salonica has been beaten for the 4th time, near the town of Cassandria. It was the most furious battle fought on the 26th Sept. The pachas, losing 7,000 men, was glad to

make his escape at the head of 200. The Greeks did not make any prisoners—they only let one Turk go to tell the news of the destruction of his fellows!

The Persians were advancing victorious. The disasters of the Turks has caused them, according to custom, to vent their rage on the unprotected and unoffending—hence extensive slaughters of the Greeks and others at Constantinople, &c.

It is now stated as an unqualified fact, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the British and Austrian ministers at Constantinople, the Porte has indignantly rejected the Russian ultimatum. He would not consent to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russian troops, and positively rejected the proposition for a restoration of the Greek churches, &c. When the Austrian minister asked the Reis Effendi whether the Porte had determined on peace or war—he excused himself from answering the question, as he was not invested with such powers; besides, added he, "the Sultan will do whatever he pleases, and ninety millions of Musselmans, with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, will know how to defend their rights against the Christians."

It is reported that the foreign ministers, alarmed for their personal safety, stood prepared to leave Constantinople with the least possible delay.

Columbia.—A letter from St. Fe de Bogota says, "Dr. Bolman, agent for the Barings, of London, has rented from the government of Colombia, the salt works at Signipaguira, for twenty years, for the sum of two millions of dollars, to be paid in advance, and is now treating to take the national debt, amounting to about three and a half millions of dollars, at 7 per cent. interest. This is very favourable for the country."

Panama declared itself independent on the 15th of Dec, and had sent deputies to the government of Colombia to announce the event, &c.

Chili and Peru, &c.—Callao was surrendered to gen. San Martin on the 29th Sept. 1821. A royal general, Ramirez, has still the command of some troops in Upper Peru; but all opposition to the independence of the country was soon expected to be at an end. 40,000 stand of arms and great quantities of ammunition, &c. fell into the hands of the patriots by the surrender of Callao. Peru, except as above stated, appears to be entirely tranquil.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A report was made, at a meeting of Citizens at Philadelphia, on the 8th instant, on the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, to which the attention of the people of Philadelphia appears to have been of late commendably turned. The intelligent committee, by whom this report is made, estimate the amount expended on this object at about 122,000 dollars, and about 200,000 dollars more of the amount subscribed, it is supposed, may be obtained. The committee therefore suggest, that an additional subscription of 600,000 dollars, (say in all 900,000 dollars) will complete the work. They calculate the interest on this at \$54,000, and the expense of annual repairs and attendance at 14,000—making 70,000. As for income, they say that 40,000 tons of goods are now annually transported across the Peninsula, and they calculate that, when the Susquehanna is made navigable, the stock will be profitable. How much more profitable will it not be when the canal is cut from the Severn to the Potomac, and from the Falls of Potomac to Cumberland? The committee conclude by earnestly invoking the citizens of Philadelphia to unite their efforts at once to complete this important internal improvement.—Would that we had a title of the ability to accomplish our great work without calling on Congress for aid, that Philadelphia has to accomplish hers! It would not long remain undone. What a noble opportunity is presented for some great capitalist to execute the whole work himself—at once investing his money to greater permanent profit than he could do in any other way, and at the same time immortalizing his name.

The U. S. Schooner Porpoise, Capt. Ramage, arrived at Charleston on the 10th, from a cruise.—In the course of her cruise, Capt. R. re-captured the schr. Charles, Glavery, of Baltimore, which had been three days in the possession of pirates; and destroyed three piratical establishments on shore, and twelve vessels, besides two on the stocks. He has brought into port four pirates: three others, whom he has captured, he discharged for want of evidence.—On the day preceding the arrival of the Porpoise, arrived the piratical schooner El Bravo, Midship-

man Blanchard, a prize to the Porpoise.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Intelligence from Pernambuco, of the 6th January, states, that after a severe contest, the Brazilians had succeeded in establishing the new Constitution, and had compelled the European General to embark for Portugal, with all his troops. The court of Portugal have manifested a conciliatory disposition; but there is little doubt of the ultimate independence of Brazil.

St. Domingo.—From recent accounts it appears that the Spanish part of St. Domingo, including the city of that name, which has thrown off the Spanish authority, will ultimately attach itself to the Republic of Hayti, notwithstanding its first intention to join the Republic of Colombia.

From the late papers it appears that ELEVEN public executions take place in London in one week, the most of which were for passing forged notes on the Bank of England.

U. S. Mint.—There have been struck, during the past year, 34,641 half-eagles, 6,448, quarter-eagles, 1,305,597 half-dollars, 216,851 quarter-dollars, 1,186,512 dimes, and 389,000 cents—in all, 3,139,249 pieces of coin, of the value of \$1,018,977.

A Bill has passed the Assembly of Georgia appropriating 25,000 dollars to the erection of a new college edifice at Athens, the seat of the University of the State, and a permanent annual endowment of eight thousand dollars to the support of the institution. A committee of the same body have also reported a Bill applying \$500,000 to the school fund of that State.

A Committee has been appointed by the citizens of New-York to obtain an act of incorporation from the Legislature, for a Merchants' Exchange Company, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars; and arrangements are making for the erection of a splendid Exchange building, for the accommodation of the company and of the citizens.

The Hon. John Jay has accepted the office of President of the American Bible Society, to which he had been unanimously elected by the Board of Managers of that Institution.

A new paper is about to be established in New-York, under the title of *The New-York Mechanics' Gazette*; to be published by T. & W. Mercein, semi-weekly, at five dollars per annum.

Proposals have been issued to publish, at Huntsville, Alabama, the "PLANTERS' MAGAZINE," to appear every fourth week, on a super-royal sheet, folded in an octavo form; at two dols. pr. ann.

A new paper, called the "Christian Secretary," is printed in Hartford, (Conn.) two numbers of which have been issued. It is published on Saturdays, on a half sheet, at \$1 50—it is devoted principally to religious intelligence

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

We are gratified to perceive, by the notices of this Institution which appear in the public journals in various parts of the country, that it begins to attract observant attention, and to awaken anticipations, which, it is fondly hoped, it will not disappoint. The prosperity of our public seminaries must gladden the heart of every man, who is accustomed to reflect on the constitution and exigencies of society. To the mental discipline and liberal acquisitions which they impart, must we look for the principal portion of that intellectual energy which is to manage the concerns of our country, and to be employed in advancing the spiritual welfare of mankind, when those who are now toiling shall have rested from their labours. The anxious hopes, therefore, of the patriot and the Christian, look to the rising generation; and by the ordinary process of cause and effect, it depends, very essentially, on the present age, to give an aspect and colour to the next; possessing, as it does, the power of regulating, to a great degree, the powers and predominant tendencies of the minds which will animate and direct the affairs of society. No one, therefore, can look with indifference upon any of the processes now in operation for moulding the youthful mind; and to our colleges, in particular,

many anxious eyes are, doubtless, directed.

The Columbian College possesses claims to attention of peculiar interest. The exigent need of a public seminary at the Capital of the nation, early pressed itself on the wisdom and foresight of the fathers of our country, and particularly of him, whose devoted patriotism was ever solicitously studious to ensure the prosperity of the institutions which he had assisted to rear. The establishment of a college in this city, around which his affections seem to have fondly lingered, is known to have been to him a favourite object. His plans have not, however, met with the co-operation of the national legislature; and, we believe it to be the sentiment of most of those who are entitled to give an opinion on this point, that obstacles, considered insuperable, will continue to oppose themselves to the accomplishment of the design. The Columbian College, however, has arisen; and from the fostering countenance which it has received from those venerable men who have succeeded and emulated Washington, we are entitled to believe that he would himself, if living, be foremost among its patrons. It promises to accomplish all the essential objects for which a college in this city is desirable. Funds alone are now requisite, and these there appears a gratifying and extending disposition to supply.

Much might be said, in exposition of the necessary tendency of this Institution to produce salutary effects on the youth of our country. Meeting here from every quarter of the Union, a conforming and harmonizing influence results from the mutual surrender of sectional prepossessions. Surrounded by impressive monuments of their country's greatness, and the beauty of her political institutions, their feelings will become enlisted in advancing her prosperity; while they will be effectually secured (could any thing be apprehended) from any of those perverting impulses, which many are prone to anticipate from proximity to the depositories of power and patronage.—One significant fact, to illustrate the national character which the Institution has already assumed, is worth much reasoning on the point. At this early period, there are collected within its walls students from twelve members of the confederacy, and from families of different religious persuasion.

We have yet said nothing of the building and its site. The following extract, from a statement written by a friend of the College, will supply this information.—In closing, we may remark, that the public worship regularly held at the chapel promises to enlighten and cheer many of the families in its neighbourhood: "This Institution was incorporated by an act of congress, Feb. 9, 1821. The land for the buildings was purchased in Dec. 1819; the edifice began in April, 1820, and was completed in Sept. 1821. The premises contain about 47 acres, occupying one of the most beautiful eminences in America. It is situated north of this city, about 200 yards east longitude, and about a mile and a half north latitude from the president's house, commanding a wide view of the city, the surrounding country, the Potomac, Alexandria, Fort Washington, fifteen miles down the Potomac, and the heights of Mount Vernon. The southern boundary of the college lot is the northern boundary of the city; and 14th street west runs in a right south line from the college to the west end of the great bridge across the Potomac. A more beautiful, a more convenient, or a more healthy spot is not to be found in the Union. Last autumn was the most sickly season ever known in these regions; and though about twenty persons then inhabited this building, not one case of sickness happened among them. The college edifice fronting the south is so constructed, that a free circulation of air will at all times be admitted into every part of the building, during the warm season of the year. There is a never-failing well of pure water near the door. The building is three stories high, besides the basement and attic stories; 117 feet long, and 47 feet deep; both the interior and division walls all built of brick. Besides this, two substantial and convenient brick houses are erected for professors."

POPULAR IGNORANCE.

We are gratified, that the public sentiment in this country is so correctly informed on the value and tendency of general education. Benefits of incalculable magnitude are secured, which cannot, perhaps, be appreciated, except by the contrast of signal illustrations of the blighting effects of popular ignorance. We have recently read, with much interest, an essay on this subject, by Foster, the author of a series of Essays, well known for their elegance and philosophical justness of reasoning. We shall present a few extracts from this work, which, though it draws its illustrations from communities of somewhat different structure from any in this country, is not the less worthy of serious regard.

MINISTERS.

We have received, a communication on the subject of Ministers' Meetings, which we shall insert in our next, accompanied by some remarks. It is an object, to accomplish which we shall direct a persevering attention, stimulated by a conviction of its importance, to assist in combining and invigorating the efforts of Ministers in the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer. The signs of the times are significant of great events. Ministers stand in a conspicuous station, and are expected to lead the way in every good design. They must marshal the phalanx, and lead it on to the conflict. They must furnish the soldiers of the Cross

"With arms,
Bright as their own, and train, by every rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
The sacramental host of God's elect."

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Some favourable auguries may be drawn from the number and increase of religious publications, in this country. If we can collect the facts, we will present a list of them to our readers in some future number. At present, we will merely mention those within our knowledge, of the Baptist denomination.

The Latter Day Luminary, published monthly, at this office, by a Committee of the Baptist General Convention.

The Western New York Baptist Magazine, published quarterly, by the Hamilton (N. Y.) Baptist Missionary Society.

The Christian Watchman, published weekly at Boston.

The Christian Secretary, published weekly at Hartford.

The Columbian Star, issued weekly in the City of Washington. Though just established, we have pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage already extended, and the prospect of a wide circulation. We shall endeavour to render the paper worthy of the favour with which our first numbers have been received.

MISSION TO JERUSALEM.

The Missionary Herald, of the present month, contains the long and interesting Journal of Mr. Parsons, while resident at Jerusalem. In our next, we shall commence the publication of some extracts from it. The descriptions of scenery, and of those spots, which are identified with the remembrance of so many momentous events, render the Journal a valuable document. The importance of the station at Jerusalem appears more evident, from the facts stated by Mr. Parsons. It is not the amount of benefit which can be effected among the population of Jerusalem, which is the main advantage of this mission, but because this city is the resort of pilgrims and travellers from various parts of the world, by whom Bibles and Tracts can be widely circulated, with more facility and effect, than, perhaps from any other spot in Asia, or the world. It is a great caravansera, in which a missionary may stand, as his Master once stood, on the same spot, and invite all nations, through their representatives who crowd around him, to come and drink of the waters of life.

CONGRESS.

The Senate have concurred with the House, in adopting 40,000 as the ratio of representation under the new census. The Bill was returned to the House for concurrence in an amendment allowing to Alabama three representatives, if the result of the yet unfinished returns should entitle her to them.

The consideration of the proposed amendment of the constitution, to limit the number of representatives to two hundred, was postponed, on Tuesday, to that day fortnight.

In the House, the Bankrupt bill, has been discussed every day of the past week, and probably will occupy yet more time. The result cannot be foretold, yet we believe it to be the more common opinion, that it will be rejected.

The annual military appropriation bill has passed through a committee of the whole, but has not yet been finally acted on by the House. One provision of this Bill appropriates \$75,000 to the purchase of American woollens, during the year 1823.—This is honourable encouragement to an important branch of national industry.

Mr. Floyd's resolution, mentioned in our last, has been agreed to.

SUPREME COURT.

All the members of the Supreme Court are now present, Judge Johnson having attended on Monday.

Indians.—A Society has been formed in this city for the improvement of the Indians, of which we shall take notice in our next.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

A writer in a southern paper bestows his eulogium upon a combination of young Thespians, who amuse the public with theatrical exhibitions, because, he thinks, this employment will prevent them from *mishending their time!*

DEDICATIONS.

On Thursday, 17th January, the New Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina, was opened for the first time, for public worship, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion, by Rev. Dr. Furman, the pastor, from 2 Chron. vi. 8. Assistance in the interesting services of the day was given by Rev. Dr. Palmer.

On the 24th Jan. a new Baptist Meeting-House, in Peterborough, New-Hampshire, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, January 23d, at Brunswick, Maine, BENJAMIN TITCOMB, Jun. was ordained as an evangelist. It is expected Mr. Titcomb will take the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Charlestown, Mass. where he is now preaching.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D." shall have a conspicuous station in our next.

Lines "From a young lady to her absent sister," shall appear in our next.

New Fancy and Plain Goods

CLEMENT T. COOTE, has recently received considerable additions to his usual assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods, comprising, amongst a great variety of others, the following articles, of the very first quality, and which he will sell cheap:

Printed furniture calicoes, domestic manufacture.
Furniture dimities
Rich Gauzes, for ball-dresses, spee-cers, turbans, &c.
Superb Merino robes } Will be sold
7-4 Col'd. do. slawls } cheap to close
Merino trimmings } a consignment
Ladies' Morocco boots } Warranted
ditto walking shoes } Philadelphia
ditto Cordovan do } (make, and
Boys' & youth's ditto } sup. quality
full assortment
White and black silk hose, good
Linen cambrics and cambric handkerchiefs
Extra long white kid gloves
Rich Ribbons
Black and white Thule
Cambric, Jaconet, and Mull muslins
White crapes, very fine
Black and white bandeaux
Black and coloured morocco reticules
Black Bombazettes
Black silk and Tabbie velvets
Light drab ditto
Fancy cravats and waddings
Russian diapers and crash
Scotch, Russia, and Irish sheetings
Domestic and British shirtings
6-4 Domestic sheeting
Domestic Checks and Plaids
Bedticking and Oil-cloths.—Also
several Philadelphia made Trunks.
Feb 23—81

POETRY.

JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER.

The following very beautiful description of the daughter of the "Judge of Israel," is an extract from a prize poem entitled JEPHTHA, by Edward Smedley, of London.

That eye so rapt, it almost seems to share
Part of the heaven which it sees in prayer;
Those lips where silence eloquently dwells,
And all the bosom's fulness mutely tells;
The mingled look of fervour, and of calm,
The knee meek-bending, and the clasped palm:
Such is the scene, when the heart o'erflows,
The cherish'd privacy of rapture knows:
Such are the caves which in her hour of joy,
That Maiden's solitary thoughts employ.
Brief was her orison, and when her prayer
To heaven arose not, still her thoughts were there:
So pure her spirit, that it seem'd to hold
No close communion with its fleshly mould;
But spotless, chaste, and undefiled with-
in, Breath'd all its first immortal origin:
Bright as when heaven's own image gave it birth,
And earthily sent, without one stain of earth.

Though bright the charms which youth may round her throw,
Another tint will heighten all their glow:
The master touch which Nature's hand must give,
To wake her inmost soul, and bid the statue live.
As yet her eye, where wonder prompts, or chance,
Scatters abroad its ever-changing glance;
Knows not with drooping lid to quench its blaze,
Nor shrinks, as conscious, from another's gaze.
As yet a smile, which innocence might give,
Plays on her lip, and dwells, delighted, there:
Asks not for homage, spreads no curious tale,
Nor marks with light'en'd wreath an answering smile.
Yet looks a spirit in that eye which seems,
Though yet unwarped, powerful in its dreams:
And beams a lustre on her cheek, which shows
How rich that cheek will be when once it glows.
Thus on the stem the budding fruits may cling,
Ere shed the blossom'd fragrance of their spring:
And as they mingle on the cluster'd tree,
Gaze promise fair what summer soon shall be.

FROM CAMPBELL'S PLEASURES OF HOPE.

HOPE IN DEATH.

Unfading Hope! when life's last embers burn,
When soul to soul and dust to dust return,
Heaven to thy charge resigns the awful hour!
Oh! then, thy Kingdom comes, immortal Power!
What though each spark of earth-born rapture fly,
The quivering lip, pale cheek, and closing eye:
Bright to the soul thy seraph hands convey
The morning dream of life's eternal day—
Then, then, the triumph and the trance begin,
And all the Phenix spirit burns within!

MISCELLANY.

MISS HANNI MORE.

Extract from a letter from this excellent lady, now in her eighty-first year, dated at her residence, "Barley Woods, Somersetshire, Eng. August 8, 1821.

"While your very interesting friends, Mr. and Mrs. ***** are gone down stairs, I seize a few moments to thank you for your kind letters. The state of my health, which has confined me to my bed-chamber, and partly to my bed, for a year and a half, must have made me appear very unworthy of the kind and flattering testimonies of regard which I frequently receive from many inhabitants of the United States; persons truly estimable both for their talents and piety. I am happy to be enabled to address a few lines to you with my own hand, after being obliged to use that of a friend to many of my correspondents.

"I rejoice with you in the progress your country, as well as ours, is making,—by the zeal and energy with which so many admirable institutions are carried on, in both hemispheres.—The peculiar grace and blessing of God accompanies the labours of those holy men, who have devoted themselves to the great cause of carrying Christianity to every part of the globe; and it is pleasant to observe that we have this conviction of their sincerity, that difference of opinion in other matters does not impede their union in promoting the glory of the Redeemer, and improving the spiritual condition of their less enlightened fellow creatures."

From an Essay on Indifference in matters of Religion, by the Abbe de la Mennais.

"This life is the dream of a shadow," says Pindar. When we consider from a certain height the objects upon which the activity of the human mind usually exercises itself, we are astonished at the lit-

teness of the circle in which it voluntarily encloses itself; and that so little is sufficient to amuse its curiosity and to deceive the infinite desire of knowledge, with which it is consumed. I know of nothing which marks more the misery of man than this surprising facility to content himself in some frivolous employments, with an immense capacity for truth. He loves it naturally, an invincible instinct induces him to seek it incessantly: it is his end, his repose, his happiness, and there is nothing which can take its place. I do not speak either of the poor man absorbed in bodily labour, or of the rich man, agitated in the emptiness of pleasure; I speak of those who hold from heaven an independent condition with elevated sentiments.—What do you imagine fills up their thoughts? The Eternal Being—the immutable laws, which he has established? Oh! no: they will wear out their life in combining words, in studying the relation of numbers—the properties of matter—it needs no more to satisfy their powerful intellect. Why do you speak of God to that learned man, who fills the world with the noise of his name? How do you suppose that he will listen to you? Do you not see that at this moment, his mind is altogether occupied in the decomposition of a salt hitherto rebellious to his analysis. Wait till he has made known to the universe a new acid: then perhaps you will be permitted to discourse with him about the infinite Being, who has created, as in sport, the universe and all that it contains. This other man composes a history, a poem, a play, a romance, on which he imagines his glory depends; do not disturb him—he must make haste, for death approaches—and what inconceivable grief, if it arrive before he has put the last touch to his fame! It is true that he is ignorant of his own nature, of the place he occupies in the order of beings, of his future destinies, of what he ought to fear; he does not know whether there exists a God, a true religion, a heaven—a hell—but he has long since taken his side in these matters, he does not think of them. These things are not clear, says he; he acts as if it were clear that they were only dreams.

From Simpson's Plea for Religion.

"When I have spoken above in such strong terms of the volume of Revelation, it is by no means intended to cast any slight upon the volume of Nature. While we daily study the former, we shall do well to pay all due attention to the latter, according to our opportunities of investigation. To an enlightened observer, they both carry indubitable marks of their great Original. "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth is full of his riches. The most perfect catalogue of stars before Herschel appeared, did not contain quite 4000; but by the vast superiority of his glasses, he has discovered 44,000 stars in a few degrees of the heavens; and by the same proportion it is supposed that 75,000,000 are exposed in the expanse to human investigation.—Lalande supposes that a glass of Herschel's power may discover 90,000,000 of stars in the whole surface of the Heavens, and that even this number is but small, in comparison of what exists. All these stars are of a fiery nature, and conjectured to be so many suns, with their systems of planets moving round them. We know the sun to be the centre of our system.—It is accompanied with 29 planets, besides about 450 comets. What an amazing idea does this give us of the works of God! And if such be the work, what must the Workman be!

Every part of nature, with which we are acquainted, is full of living creatures, with stores of every kind to supply their necessities. This little globe of ours is known to contain within its bowels a great variety of valuable minerals, and to be covered with about 20,000 different species of vegetables, 3000 species of worms; 12,000 species of insects, 200 species of amphibious animals, 550 species of birds, 2600 species of fish, and 200 species of quadrupeds. How immense, then, must be the number of individuals! One fly is found to bring forth 2000 at a time, and a single codfish to produce considerably more than 3,500,000 of young. Leewenhock tells us, that there are more animals in the melt of a single codfish, than there are men upon the whole earth. Over all these creatures preside upwards of seven hundred and thirty millions of human beings. Such is the family of the great Father here upon earth! And when it is considered that the earth itself, with all its furniture, is no more, when compared with the whole system of things, than a single grain of sand, when compared with a huge mountain, we are lost in the immensity of God's works, and constrained to cry out, "Lord,

what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that thou visitest him?" And if to this immensity of the works of creation, we add the admirable structure of the whole, and the exquisite perfection of every part, we shall not fail of being exceedingly affected with the ineffable wisdom of the Divine Architect. To bring this consideration more within the grasp of human comprehension, let us take to pieces, and examine the several parts of any one creature which God hath made; and we shall find a perfection among its several powers, and an adaptation of its situation in the grand scale of existence, far surpassing human skill. Let the most perfect anatomist that ever existed, make his observations upon the human frame; let him examine with the greatest possible attention the *tout ensemble* of the structure; then let him proceed to the several parts, of which the microcosm is composed; first, the powers of the mind; the understanding, the will, the memory, the conscience, and the various affections: next the five senses; the touch, the taste, the smell, the hearing, and the sight; afterwards let him proceed to the several fluids of the body; and then to the 300 bones, the 40 different sorts of glands, the 466 muscles, the 40 pair of nerves, the fibres, the membranes, the arteries, the veins, the lymphatic ducts, the excretory vessels, the tendons, the ligaments, the cartilages; and let him explore the whole and every part with the greatest degree of accuracy, knowledge, and judgment that ever centered in man; and then let him honestly say, whether he could suggest the smallest improvement in any one respect. If he were an atheist before, such an investigation, like the celebrated Galen, he would compose an hymn in praise of the Creator of the world, and sing with the great progenitor of mankind:

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good:
Almighty, thine this universal frame,
This wonderful fair: thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable! Who sittest above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works; yet those declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

FALSE TENDERNESS TO CHILDREN.

From Dr. Doddridge's Sermons on the Religious Education of Children.

An eminent historian, speaking of that diabolical custom which so long prevailed amongst the old Carthaginians, of offering their children to a detestable idol (which was formed in such a manner, that an infant put into its hands, which were stretched out to receive it, would immediately fall into a gulf of fire) adds a circumstance, which one cannot mention without horror: That the mothers who, with their own hands, presented the little innocents, thought it an unfortunate omen that the victim should be offered weeping; and, therefore, used a great many fond artifices to divert it, that, soothed by the kisses and caresses of a parent, it might smile in that dreadful moment in which it was to be given up to the idol.—Pardon me, my friends, such is your concern for the present ease and prosperity of your children, while their souls are neglected—a fond solicitude that they may pass smiling into the hands of the destroyer.

Extract from the Memoirs of Dr. Lathrop.

"I was once requested," says the late Dr. Lathrop of West-Springfield, "to preach against prevailing fashions. A remote inhabitant of the parish, apparently in a serious frame, called upon me one day, and pressed the necessity of bearing my testimony against this dangerous evil. I observed to him, that as my people were generally farmers in middling circumstances, I did not think they took a lead in fashions;—if they followed them, it was at an humble distance, and rather to avoid singularity, than to encourage extravagance;—that as long as people were in the habit of wearing clothes, they must have some fashion or other, and a fashion that answered the ends of dress, and exceeded not the ability of the wearer, I considered as innocent and not deserving reproof. To this he agreed; but said, what grieved him was to see people set their hearts so much on fashions. I conceded, that as modes of dress were trifles compared with our eternal concerns, to set our hearts upon them must be a great sin. But I advised him to consider, that to set our hearts against such trifles was the same sin as to set our hearts upon them; and as his fashion was different from those of his neighbours, just in proportion as he set his heart against theirs, he set his heart upon his own. He was therefore doubly guilty of the very sin he imputed to others; and I desired him to correct his own

fault, which he could not but know, and to hope, that his neighbours were less faulty than he had uncharitably supposed them to be. I could not but reflect, how easily men deceive themselves, beholding the mote in their neighbour's eye, and considering not the beam in their own."—pp. 19, 20.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN DISCIPLE.

SOLITUDE.

Solitude is essential to the Christian. Our Lord himself has given us an example of occasionally retiring from the world, when he spent nights on the mountain in reflection and prayer. Holy men in all ages have followed his example. They have assured us that they have made their attainments in the life of the soul, during their hours of lonely retirement, in unwitnessed meditation, in unpartaken musing, in whispered prayer. In such hours they have recovered that sense of the value of divine things, which the world had made them forget; they have restored that sensibility of conscience, which intercourse with mankind had blunted; they have gained new life to those affections, which had been deadened by the excitement of other affections in the company of men;—and then they have returned to the active duties of their calling, prepared to pursue them with fresh ardor and diligence, and to combat temptation with increased strength. Every one, indeed, who has had any experience at any time of the genuine influence of religion on his soul, must be aware how much his zeal and steadfastness and comfort and improvement have been owing to his solitary hours; and how these have languished and gone from him, in proportion as he has neglected a reasonable retirement, and suffered himself to be engrossed in the cares of the world.

It may be assumed as a maxim amongst Christians, that he who ceases to have any time to himself, will cease to improve, as a religious man. The Spirit within him will be dying away, the warmth of his heart will be waxing cold, the beautiful regularity of his affections, which were once the source of his choicest peace, and that devout frame of contemplation and heavenly mindedness, which was once to him as the foretaste of Heaven, will be passing from him, and he will gradually become a different man. He may still, in a cold, calculating way, show fidelity to his worldly trusts, and be obedient to the demand of his several stations in life; but he cannot continue, like a disciple of Jesus, his heart glowing with holy feeling, and his mind enlarged, interested, and elevated by habitually acting in sight, as it were, of invisible things.

As a religious man, therefore, he ceases to improve. He never retires from the world, and the world by degrees monopolizes all his thought and concern.

From Foster's Essay on Popular Ignorance.

"The conjunction of truths is of the utmost importance for preserving the genuine tendency and securing the efficacy of each. It is an unhappy 'lack of knowledge,' when there is not enough to preserve to what there is of it, the honest beneficial quality of knowledge. How many of the follies, excesses and crimes, in the course of the world, have taken their pretended warrant from some fragment of truth, dissevered from the connexion of truths indispensable to its right operation; and in that detached state easily perverted into coalescence with the most noxious principles, which concealed and gave effect to their malignity by the advantage of the combination."

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

At the formation of a Methodist Missionary Society, Montgomery, the poet, remarked, "In the Bible Society all names and distinctions of sect are blended till they are lost, like the prismatic colours, in a ray of pure and perfect light. In the missionary work, though divided, they are not discordant; but like the same colours displayed and harmonized in the rainbow, they form an arch of glory, ascending, on the one hand, from earth to heaven; and on the other, descending from heaven to earth; a bow of promise; a covenant of peace; a sign that the storm is passing away, and the Sun of Righteousness, with healing in his wings, breaking forth upon the nations."

Though superstition be generally the mark of a weak mind, such is the infirmity of human nature, that we find many instances of it among men of the most sublime genius, & most enlightened minds. Socrates believed that he was guided by a demon. Lord Bacon believed in witchcraft; & relates, that he was cured of warts by rubbing them with a piece of lard with the skin on, and then nailing it with the fat towards the sun on the post of a chamber window facing the sun.—Henry IV. one of the most illustrious of Monarchs, was very uneasy

before his assassination, on account of some prophecies. The enlightened Cudworth defended prophecies in general, and called those who opposed the belief of witchcraft by the name of Atheists.

The Old and New Testaments Dissected.

	OLD.	NEW.	TOTAL.
Books,	39	27	66
Chapters,	929	260	1,189
Verses,	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words,	592,493	181,253	773,746
Letters,	2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 18th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of Chronicles, 4th chapter, 16th verse. The word and occurs in the Old Testament 85,543—the same word occurs in the New Testament 10,684 times: the word JEHOVAH occurs 6,855 times.

Old Testament.—The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 20th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, 23d verse: the least verse is the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter, 1st verse.

New Testament.—The middle book is Thessalonians 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of Acts: the least verse is the 35th of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra, has all the letters of the Alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has ten chapters; but neither the words Lord, or God, are in it.

FROM THE LONDON BAPTIST MAGAZINE. ANECDOTE.

A minister in England, who frequently visited a widow lady with one daughter, always heard sad complaints from the mother, that her daughter was fond of public amusements. One day when this was again repeated, the daughter said, "Mother, who took me first to those places?" Conscience did its office, the mother was silent, and no more was said on the subject.

THE MANIAC.

One of those heartless wretches who go every where, and abuse every body, went to Bedlam, and spat upon an unfortunate being who would not tell him for what reason he was confined. The unhappy man wiped his face, and replied, "because God has deprived me of a blessing which you never enjoyed."—This affecting and severe reproof, has been beautifully verified; the two last lines are the point: "I am here," said the Maniac, at Heaven's high will, For the loss of that reason you now use so ill."

COURTLY GRIEF.

In 1754, died a Queen of Prussia, who was aunt to George II. of England, and the concern at Court was so excessive, that they could not shed a tear until the day after the news was received. It was the birth-night, and the Noblesse could not have exhibited their gold tissues and diamond ornaments. The next day they were commanded to weep, and to wear mourning for six weeks for "our dearly beloved aunt the Queen Dowager of Prussia."

We appear great in an employment below our merit; but we often appear little in one that is too high for us.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Information Wanted,

OF DOCTOR JOSEPH BOWERS, who, some years since, resided in the State of Mississippi, in the neighbourhood of Fox Point; removed to Edwardsville, in Illinois, in 1817; left the latter place in the spring of 1820, and, passing Louisville, descended the river to New Orleans; whence, in the course of the same summer, he returned to the Red Church on the Mississippi; and since then has not been heard of by the writer hereof, who is extremely anxious to communicate information to him of interest and importance. Any information concerning him, transmitted to the Office of the National Intelligencer, in Washington City, will be thankfully received. If he is alive, and should see this request, he will please to give his communication the same direction. feb 23—2t

Dr. Staughton's Address.

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, AND BY DAVIS AND FORCE, THE ADDRESS
Delivered at the
Opening of the Columbian College, 9th January, 1822.
By the Rev. Dr. William Staughton, President of the Institution;
Price 25 cents—and a liberal deduction for larger quantities.
Feb 2—

THE Latter Day Luminary;

NEW SERIES;

By a Committee of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States.

Contents of No. II.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Retrospect of Missions.—No. II.
Religious Experience of Miss
On the Advantages of a Mild and Temper.

Criticism on Leviticus xix. 23.
Efficacy of the Scriptures.
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

REVIEW.
Dr. Woods' Sermon.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.
Foreign.

Mission to Burmah.
British Baptist Mission to India.
Death of Mr. Newell.

BIBLE SOCIETIES, &c.
British and Foreign Bible Society.
France.
Persia.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Epistle to Philemon.
Quotations from Charnock.

REVIVALS, &c.
Letter from Henderson, New York.
from Trumansburg, New York.
from Buffalo, New York.
from Greenville District, S.
from Danielsville, Georgia.
from the westward.
Death of John Cauldwell, Esq.

ORDINATION.
Rev. David M. Woodson.

POETRY.
The Lord's Prayer.
The Good Shepherd.

TERMS.
This work, from the first of Jan. 1822, will be published monthly, payable before the first of May; Four dollars, if payment is deferred to a subsequent period.
Advertisements by the square, 75 cts. for every succeeding insertion, 50 cts. for the first. Communications, and letters relating to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to the publishers post paid. In every instance where this is not attended to by correspondents, the postage will be charged to them.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Tr. EDITOR,

Seeing that, on every side, the invention of the Christian public is engaged in discovering, and its energies in prosecuting, plans for the wider diffusion of that light, which shines upon us through "the glorious gospel of the blessed God," has been suggested to me, that the introduction of what are called *Ministers' Meetings*, among the Baptist denomination, would have a most salutary tendency. The plan which has been proposed to my mind is, that the ministers of each association, at least once a year, and as much oftener as possible, should have a meeting at some place best adapted to its purposes, and during the week, so that no church would be deprived of the regular, or other visits of its pastor. I am fully aware that the Bible is a complete and sufficient guide; therefore, such a combination would not be to introduce a new faith. I believe the ordinances, as practised by our denomination, to be those prescribed by the New Testament; consequently, such a meeting would not be to polish or improve them. Neither let it be supposed it would have for its object the assumption of power, or the exercise of lordship over God's heritage; for nothing can be farther from the wishes of a minister of the cross, when properly considering his insufficiency, unworthiness, and accountability. But the object of the meeting should simply be, the strengthening of each other's hands in the work of our Redeemer.

In labouring in the vineyard of our Lord we do not, for the most part, act contrary to natural principles; and it is certain, that without acting in concert, very little can be done, however arduously men may engage in the prosecution of their designs. How little can be done by a single man in erecting a massy edifice, or in building a ship; but the effect of united exertion is, that both may be accomplished.—Then, too, in framing and executing laws, must be associated; and, even in the commission of time, multitudes realize the advantages of combination. It must have risen from the advantages of such mode of operation, that the idea of associations among the Baptists, and among the Presbyterians, and conventions among the Episcopalians, was conceived.

It will be well, too, to recollect that ministers' meetings can be no thing among the Baptists. For long time the ministers at the westward have pursued, and reaped the advantages of such a course. Here they generally have them once a month, and a minister will sometimes ride forty miles to one of them. But we need do nothing more than take a view of the ne-

TO LET,

A LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with a two-story building, on Pennsylvania Avenue, front of the Old Theatre, one door of P. Kinchy, Confectioner. The house is well finished, and has every convenience, with a pump of good water, back yard, within a few yards of kitchen. To a good tenant the rent is moderate, by applying to P. Kinchy, next door, or to the subscriber, at Glass House.
feb 16—1t. JOHN KNOBLOCH

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOHN DUCKWORTH has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Also, a general assortment of Fancy articles, viz.
Walking Canes,
Hats, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other brushes,
Razors and Razor Strops,
Pomade in jars and rolls,
Antique Oil, Cologne Water,
Soaps, Wash Balls,
French Playing Cards,
Dressing and Fine Teeth Combs,
Charcoal and Coral Teeth Powders,
Soda Powders,
Hudson's best Japan Blacking, &c.
Also, Miller's Cough Drops, so recommended for Consumption, &c. &c.
Congress Spring Water, a fresh supply.
feb 2—St.

Ball and Merino Dress

CLEMENT T. COOTE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

SEVERAL beautiful Crapes, Striped, and Checked GAZES, suitable for Ball Dresses, Turbans, white Italian CRAPES, very fine. Also, on hand a few superb ROBES, TRIMMINGS, and SHAWLS, will be sold cheap to close a consignment.
C. T. C. has an excellent Assortment of Fancy and Plain Goods, which selling on terms favourable to purchasers.
feb 2—1t

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.



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NORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

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